- 1. The Azer Agriculture Institute (Azerbeydzhanskiy Sel'sko-Khozyaystvennyy Institut A.S.Kh.I.) was located in Kirovabad and occupied several buildings in that town. The Institute administration was located in the so-called main building (glavnoye zdaniye) on Ul. Azizbegov, close to Serdar Park. There were five other buildings comprising A.S.Kh.I.:
 - a. The Special Building (Spets Korpus) housed technical drawing, mathematics, sopromet, hydraulics, tractors, and theory of machines and mechanisms kathedra-s. It was located on some unidentified street in the Kirovabad Vtoraya Chast', usually referred to as the Armenian part of town.
 - b. Chemical Building (Khim Korpus) housed the chemistry kathedra.

 Located on some unknown street opposite the city polyclinic.
 - c. Russian language <u>kathedra</u> building on UL. Azizbegov, close to the main building.
 - d. Mafx-Lenin kathedra building on Ul. Azizbegov, 200 meters from

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the main building.

- Military science kathedra building in the Kirovabad wtoraya chast', close to the special building.
- The Director of the Institute was Professor (fau) ALHOIYEV. He 2. had three deputies:
 - Deputy for Sincation (Zamestitel' po Uchebaoy Chasti) -Professor Ali Akber (Inu).
 - Deputy for Science (Zamestitel' po Maukam) Professor (Brs.) (fnu) TUTATEG.
 - Deputy for Supply and Maintenance (Zamestitel' po Sasbeheniyu) name unknown.

The remaining administration personnel of the Institute consisted of a chief accountant and cashier, the president of the CP committee (meathom). and the need of a spetsotdel allegedly entrusted with tasks of inspector in regard to all activities of the Institute.

- The A.S.Kh. I. had five departments referred to as fakul'taty: 3.
- Hechanization of Agriculture (Makhanizatelya Sel'skogo Khozyayatva). This was the largest and most popular department with the students, although it had a quite difficult and large progress. It popularity was due to a very practical specialty and the great need by the Sov economy of enrineers specialized in mechanized agriculture.
 - Department of Agriculture (Agronomicheskiy). b.
 - Veterinory Ċ.
- Fruit (Plodovoy-Plodfak) with special branches for vineyards, apiculture and sericulture.



e. Zoological (Zoofak) Department.

- Entrance requirements of the Institute were either a completed intermediary school education (10 years) or completion of an agriculture technical school equivalent to a 10-year school. Entrance exams were required for five subjects: mathematics, physics, chemistry, Russian language, and Azerbeljanian literature. The first three were oral, and the last two oral and written. Marks given on these exams were from 5 (excellent) to 3 (satisfactory). The marks 2 and 1 were unsatisfactory and students who received one of them were immediately barred from remaining exams. The total of the marks received on all five exams had to be at least 21. Those with totals of 20 or less were rejected. Since the Institute accepted annually approximately 400 students and there were alread 10 times that many candidates 25X1 desiring entrance (in 1954 there were 3.500 candidates who took the entrance exams), the Institute administration did not have any difficulty in selecting candidates. There were several reasons for the popularity of the A.S. Kh. I. among young people desiring to obtain higher education:
 - a. Higher stipends paid by the State to A.E.Kh.I. students:

 first year 270 rubles, second 300, third 340, fourth 360, and

 fifth 390 rables. Compared with the Azer Teachers Institute (ATI)

 and Azer Medical Institute (AMI), these stipends were approximately

 100 rubles a month higher. the high stipends were

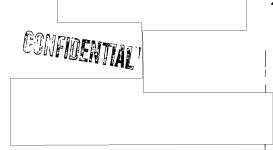
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 given in order to attract young people and to insure a sufficient

 number of agricultural specialists for Sov agriculture.

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- b. Permanent employment insured after completion of the Institute. Unlike some other branches of Sov economy which depended on natural resources and their availability at various periods, such as the oil industry, Sov agriculture always needed more end more specialists since it was still and an underdeveloped branch of Sov economy, especially after the drive for the reclamation of virgin lands was launched in the SU.
- c. Exemption from induction into the Army. Students at A.S.Kh.I. were given military instruction at the Institute and after graduation held the rank of junior lieutement in the Reserve Corps. This was not the case at ATI and some of the other institutes where students were called into the Army either during their studies or immediately thereafter.

In 1956 and 1957 the policy regarding State stipends at A.S.Th.I. and presumably at all other Sov higher educational institutions, was changed. A commission was organized to ascertain the financial status of students and their parents. Those with sufficient financial means to support themselves through school no longer received the stipends.

does not know what the income of the student's parents had to be in order to make him incligible for a State educational stipend.

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5. The length of the educational year at A.S. Nn.I. was 10 months: from 1 September to 1 July. It was divided into two semesters: The winter semester from 1 September to 15 January; and the summer semester from the beginning of February to 1 June. The time between the winter and summer semesters, as well as the month of June, was used for exame on subjects in which instruction had been completed and was not to be resumed during any

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other semester. For instance, this was the case with chemistry and descriptive geometry which were taught only during the first semester. Exceptions to this rule were mathematics and physics which were taught for three semesters with exams after each. The exceptions made were due to the importance and volume of the subjects. The length of the entire course at A.S.Kh.I. for all <u>fakulitety</u>—s was five years or 10 semesters. The A.S.Kh.I. correspondence course was six years.

The A.S.Kh. I. student body was divided into two sections referred to as groups: the Azerbaijan and Russian, according to the language in which instruction was conducted. The Russian group was rather small and had hardly 25 per cent of the total number of students, the Azer group about 75 per cent. The Russian section was composed partly of Russian students who came to Kirovabad from other Sov republics, especially from the ROFSR where, it was rumored, they had not been able to make the entrance exams or where the competition at exams was even stiffer than at A.S. Kh. I. The rest of the students in the Bussian section were native Azerbaijanians whose parents had sent them to Bussian nurseries and intermediary schools in order, so they believed, to insure that their children would receive better employment and a better living in the Sow Union in any of the Sov republics. On the other hand, such parents were often of the opinion that the Azerbaijan language, poor in technical and scientific terms, was not adequate for study purposes or at least could not in this regard comdoes not know whether or not the Azerbaijsa nete with the Bussian. language was taught to students in the Russian section, but the Eussian language was taught to students in the Aser section. The sections were

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never merged for any of the lectures nor were the individual fakul'tety-s,	
and the entire instruction was conducted separately for each of the five	
departments.	
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a. Higher mathematics (vysshaya matematika).	
Docent Musa AZIMOV, and from mid-1955 (fnu) ZULFUGAR.	
Integral calculus, differential calculus, double and triple	
integral, infinitesimal value theorem.	
b. Physics. Lecturer Ibrahim (lnu).	25 X 1
Basic nuclear and atomic theory, Einstein's theory, light	
spectrum, law of gravity, law of centrifugal force, and coupled	
vessels theorem.	
c. Chemistry. Docent Yunus ZADE.	
chlorine, nitrogen Basic chemical elements with stress on shippyxaept, and	
fluorine gasses, and aluminum, copper, silver, gold, and other metals,	
and their use in agriculture. Mendeleyev's law.	
d. Descriptive geometry. Docent Mohammad Yusuf	25 X 1
AKHUNDZADE, a very capable instructor who, at the end of 1954, was	
sent to Moscow as a member of some scientific commission, and when he	
returned to A.S.Kh.I. in 1956 was promoted to professor.	25 X 1
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buses. Sectures on the basic components of motors propelling these	
vehicles were given to students.	
j. Technical drawing. Teacher: Mrs. Rubaba	25X1
ABDYNOVA, and later Hrs. (fmu) MARTRUSOVA.	
plan Drawing of various machine parts in plain, profile, and	
prospective in pencil and Chinese ink.	
k. Marx-Lenin theory. Lecturer (fnu) NAMAZOV.	25 X 1
An abbreviated course in makiki party history. Dislectical	
materialism.	
1. Political economy. Lecturer Dzamil (lnu).	25 X 1
Lectures were given on capitalism, laws of commerce, money,	
goods and their relationship, losns and interest.	
m. Hydreulics. Docent (fnu) ALI-ASKAROV.	25 X 1
Utilization of water streams for industrial purposes,	
Bernoulli's theorem, planning and calculation of water supply for an	
inhabited locality, and various hydraulic lews and theories.	
n. Auto-Tractor. Docent (fmu) EHUSPOV.	25X1
Theoretical and practical instruction on various types of	
Sov agricultural tractors. The makes of tractors taught were the same	
as those mentioned previously under machine components.	
o. Agriculture machinery.	25 X 1
O. LELLOCAL GOLD OF SHARE OF S	
Instruction given on various types of ploys, combines, tobacco,	
trees, corn, potatoes, sugar beets, oil plants and other planting	
machines. and fortilizing machines. COMFIDENTIAL	25X1

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Were not allowed to attend the military training given as part of the A.S.Kh.I. program. Throughout the eight terms, four hours a week of this training were given to male students who were Sov citizens. The same applied to MPVO (mestnaya protive-vosdushnaya oborona) which was taught for two hours a week during one term.

9. Several other subjects were taught through the six to 10 terms

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- 10. Lectures and practical work at A.S.Kh.I. were given six days a week for six to eight hours a day, either from 0800 to 1400 or 1600 depending on the day's schedule. During the pariod 1954-1956, attendance at lectures was compulsory and roll call always preceded the first lecture each morning. In 1957, as rumored, this rule was changed and attendance of lectures was left to the discretion of the students as long as they were able to pass the exams.
- 11. Every year, after the completion of the summer semester and the semester exams, all A.S.Kh.I. students were sent for four weeks of practical training.

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- 12. After their completion of the full course of studies, student graduates were given diploma projects to prepare and defend. Students of the mechanization department who successfully completed their projects were given a diploma of agracultural engineer.
- 13. In addition to the State stipend, while studying at A.S.Kh.I., students whose parents were not in Kirovabad were given space in the A.S.Kh.I. dormitories, of which there were three. One dormitory for approximately 300 male students was located on Kirovakaya Ploshchad. The other male dormitory, referred to as Dormitory No. 2, had space for 400 and was on Ul. Ferdowsi.

The third dormitory, partly occupied by female students,

dormitories

Students in this storm were given bed linen and cleaning

service for which they paid 15 rubles per month. Students who preferred to

rent a room instead of living in a dormitory were given 25 rubles a month in

addition to their stipends. The dormitories had mess halls where students

could have their meals at normal town prices. A modest two-course meal—

soup and meat with a vegetable—cost approximately six rubles.

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regular one from the Sov State described in paragraph 4 above and the Azer

Dem Party stipend of 300 rubles a month. In 1956 and 1957, the Sov State

stipend was increased to 500 rubles a month and paid through the Red Gross
and Red Grescent Society in Kirovabad. The Party stipend remained the same
as before—300 rubles a month.

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